

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST COME FREE OF POSTAGE.



BY AUTHORITY. Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 11.] AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Louisa Catharine Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life. Approved March 9, 1848.

[PUBLIC-NO. 12.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act amend- ment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of a vacancy in the office of the clerk of any circuit court of the United States in vacation, the judge of the district court in the district within which such vacancy occurs, may appoint a clerk, who shall hold said office until the end of the next term of the circuit court for said district, unless the office is sooner filled by an appointment according to existing laws. Approved March 9, 1848.

[PUBLIC-NO. 13.] AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register or enrollment to the schooner Robert Henry, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by John P. Baldwin, a citizen of the State of Florida, and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida reef, and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again; Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said schooner in the United States, after her purchase by the said John P. Baldwin, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved February 23, 1848.

[PUBLIC-NO. 14.] AN ACT authorizing persons, to whom reservations of land have been made under certain Indian treaties, to alienate the same in fee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the reservations to or for any person or persons named in the treaty of the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, made at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, between the United States by their commissioners, Jennings, Davis, and Crume, and the chiefs and headmen of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kan- kakee, shall be so construed and held to convey and vest in said reserves, their heirs and assigns,

forever, an estate in fee simple in and to the reservations so made, by said treaty, to or for said reserves respectively.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said reserves, or their heirs, may sell and convey all or any part of his, her, or their respective reserves; and such sale and conveyance shall vest in the purchaser, his or her heirs and assigns, such title as is described in such deed of conveyance, to such lands so sold and conveyed: Provided, That all deeds of conveyance made before the passage of this act shall stand upon the same footing as those made after the passage of this act, and the rights of the parties shall be the same in one case as in the other: Provided, That such deed of conveyance for any of said lands made before or after the passage of this act, shall not be valid for such purpose until the same shall have been approved by the President of the United States. Approved March 9, 1848.

[PUBLIC-NO. 15.] AN ACT granting the banking privilege to Louisiana.

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[PUBLIC-NO. 16.] AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act amend- ment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."

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[JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.] Joint Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott and the troops under his command, for their distinguished gallant and good conduct in the campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, major general commanding in chief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan de Ulloa, March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; and to the successive battalions of Col. Gordon, April thirteenth; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August nineteenth and twentieth; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and the capture of the metropoli- tan, September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position were, in every conflict, signally defeated by the American arms.

Sec. 2. Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the army, and presented to Major General Winfield Scott as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Sec. 3. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Scott in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof. Approved March 9, 1848.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BUTTER. The cows should not be heated or tormented in any way; housed at night, and fed on green food. In milking, put one-eighth of an ounce of fine ground saltpetre in a vessel that will contain about eight gallons, and the milk to be drawn from the cow on this—less or more saltpetre in proportion to the size of the vessel.

Sec. 4. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Scott in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof. Approved March 9, 1848.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. M. DALLAS, President of the Senate. Approved February 23, 1848: JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC-NO. 12.] AN ACT to provide additional quarters near to New Orleans, for United States soldiers and volunteers, returned from or going to the seat of war in Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars "for providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans, or other places within the United States, so disabled by disease, or wounds received in the service, as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes," contained in an act making appropriations of money for the support of the army, and for providing for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and for other purposes, approved second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven; the Secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized to apply a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to the erection, at or near the United States barracks, below New Orleans, of a wooden hospital, commensurate with the probable wants of the service, and also of temporary quarters for the accommodation of the United States troops and volunteers, during their proper detention at that post, when going to or returning from Mexico; and for the purchase of additional ground, if any shall be necessary, to execute advantageously the objects herein specified. Approved February 23, 1848.

[PUBLIC-NO. 13.] AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register or enrollment to the schooner Robert Henry, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by John P. Baldwin, a citizen of the State of Florida, and which said vessel, having been wrecked on the Florida reef, and condemned and sold, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again; Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said schooner in the United States, after her purchase by the said John P. Baldwin, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1848.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 23. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Full files come to us, of the American Star of the North American, and of the Free American and the Anglo Iris, at Vera Cruz. We proceed to extract from them a variety of interesting items: From the North American at Mexico City, March 2. The mail which leaves to-morrow for Vera Cruz, carries files of the newspapers of the capital, and among them the North American for the United States. That treaty of some sort has been arranged, our readers in the States know as well as we do, and of its provisions, probably more. The matter excites little interest here, the most home desiring doubt its ratification. It is said by one party here that a sufficient number of delegates have been convened for the purpose of adopting it, and that after the United States Government and Senate shall have ratified it, these delegates will assemble at Queretaro and bind the bargain. But this is only talk, and we give it what it is worth.

An armistice having been agreed to by the Commissioners, the document is before the Government at Queretaro, and the decision was expected to be promulgated last night of this morning. Of course, the substance is not known, but from the well known character of the Commissioners on our part, Generals Worth and Smith, we cannot doubt that it is such a one as will be approved of here and at home.

Of the Court of inquiry we know and hear nothing. Gen. Cushing is in Puebla, where he waits the arrival of Gen. Townson and Col. Belknap. The Court will probably adjourn to this city, on account of the witnesses being nearly all here. The appointment of Maj. Gen. Butler to the command of the army has been satisfactory to an eminent degree of the public. He commands with the army, and all with whom he has intercourse. Mr. Trist still remains in Mexico. His health, so poor at Puebla, has been entirely restored, and, if we judge from the pleasant company he keeps, he enjoys himself as much as any Northerner in the Aztec city. There are a dozen delegates at Queretaro—sometimes less—but never a quorum. Some extracts in another column will show how the magnanimous nation takes the treaty. They are an immense people, these Mexicans: fond of blood and fighting—on paper. They swear they will knock the whole grocery into a cocked hat as soon as the Yankees leave—and we think they will.

From the American Star, Mexico, March 23. GEN. LANE'S EXPEDITION. Gen. Lane's command returned to the city yesterday, having made a successful expedition against the guerrillas. In this excursion he has shown himself worthy of the name we have given him.

The second day of the command passed by the trail they intended to take several miles, and stopped at a hacienda, as if with the view of passing the night there; but no sooner had dark set in, than they saddled up, mounted their horses and retraced their steps on the main road to the trail, in which, single file, they made as much haste as the nature of the country would permit. About daylight, reached the mountain of San Antonio Escapulcalco. The track over and around this mountain seemed too difficult to traverse on foot, but the leader was followed, and it was accomplished—a hacienda reached, and the fatigue of the journey rested off by a good night's sleep.

Feeling perfectly secure that his movements were unknown, the General did not start until late next morning, and after a journey of three leagues, again halted at the hacienda of San Cristoval, represented as being the most beautiful in the country. The whole night was spent there, and at seven the next morning, "to horse" and off again. The next place they reached was El Pallas, the authorities of which came out, and, with a large white flag in hand, tendered the command the hospitalities of the place. A few moments passed among the mountains, and off for San Nicholas, where every thing needed was speedily provided. At 7 o'clock that night they again started, and after travelling fourteen consecutive hours reached Tulancingo.

Our readers were apprised by letter from the command, published in the Star, that Paredes had escaped from his hands, and was on his way back to the front. A few moments before it was surrounded. The wife of General Paredes was very hospitable to the General and his staff. It was early in the morning when they reached Tulancingo, and they remained all day. Started the next morning for the hacienda of Guadalupe, where they reached at a back way, and from whence they sallied forth at 12 o'clock M. for Sequatapan, and reached it at sunrise. Before arriving, however, they were informed that 300 Lancers were there. By turn, the Texans were in the advance, preceded by Lane and Hays, and when they got opposite the first house in the edge of the town, the Lancers were ordered to halt. The doors were soon opened, and the assailants killed. The next house or cuartel, it was the same thing, and Major Polk coming up, the town was regular assailed; the enemy firing from the house. In some instances, we are told, it came to a hand-to-hand fight. In a short time the enemy were driven from their positions, and the property they were collecting in a body outside the town, were pursued respectively by Lane and Hays, and terribly cut up.

The loss in killed, on the side of the enemy, is set down at 100 at least. We lost one man killed, and four wounded. Fifty prisoners were brought into the city yesterday, among whom were Captains Montano and two Lieutenants. Col. Montano, the father of the Captain, was killed, as was also Padre Martinez, the second and bosom friend of Jaruta. Jaruta, himself, it is believed, was wounded, but he escaped, with five or six men.

A few more expeditions like this and the guerrillas of the country will be scarce.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO. The following appears in the American Star of the latter part of February: New Mexico. The official Register of Durango brings us dates from Chihuahua to the 1st inst. It states that the American force which in January, 1848, was sent to the aid of the Government, was destined to operate upon the rest of the State, is composed of a thousand men, with six pieces of artillery and corresponding ammunition. This force, upon the arrival of Gen. Price at Santa Fe, on the 6th of December, in consequence of the new movements on the part of the population of New Mexico, was turned from the road, and ordered to establish a post at Socorro and Limitar, unless some new disposition should be made of it. Six hundred men and six pieces of artillery remained in these two places—the rest of the force advancing as far as Santa Fe, with a view of holding the frontier of the United States.

The balance of the invading force comprises four hundred men, with six pieces of artillery, at Santa Fe, two hundred troops of the line, with eight pieces, at Albuquerque, and three hundred at Taos. Thus the whole expedition extends from the frontier of New Mexico to the town of El Paso—comprising a force consisting of two thousand five hundred men, with twenty-two pieces of Artillery.

The Legislature met at Santa Fe on the 6th of December. The message of Gov. Virgil was read, but its length and want of interest, the Register says, will prevent its publishing it. One of the Deputies, D. Rafael Armiño, presented to the House a project of a law asking the annexation of New Mexico to the United States. This was opposed by several Deputies, on the ground that the matter belonged to the Supreme Government rather than the States Legislature. One of them thought that as most of the political convulsions in Mexico had their origin in the opposition of the people to the project of annexation, the sense of the people should be taken on the subject. The Legislature, in concurrence with this view, decided that every town should appoint its officers or agents, with special reference to this question. The friends of annexation

carried the day. The Register adds that thus, probably, annexation will be determined upon. Armiño also presented another project, which has for its object the entire removal of the intervention of the Church at burials and marriages. The project was discussed, and the Register adds that in a short time the people of New Mexico will entirely withdraw from the power and influence of the Mexican Church.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27.

The Governors of the different States of this Republic are making fools of themselves by demanding from the Supreme Government the publication of the conditions of the treaty, entered into with Mr. Trist. I do not know of one that has yet returned a fair answer to the Minister of Relations. They all quibble, and it is plain to see that they have not the independence to act. They make it an excuse for not returning a direct answer, that the State ought to know the nature of the treaty in order that their representatives might repair to Queretaro fully possessed of the ideas of their constituents on the subject. This is humbug. They say they want an honorable peace—that it is necessary for Mexico. I should like to know what they mean by an honorable peace. The time may come when they will be glad to get any sort of peace. A getting out of patience with these people. One inferior man will bring hopes of the early consummation of a peace—the co-operation of the States with the Federal Government; and the next one will knock the hope in the head, bringing accounts of pronouncements, of the raising of troops, casting cannon, and every thing of the sort, which indicates war to the knife. I never had much idea of a speedy and amicable adjustment with these people, until the powers that be acknowledged that negotiations had been entered into, and that no proposition from our side was dishonorable to Mexico. I then predicted better days for Mexico, but I must confess that recent events have caused me to waver in my opinion. Two of the most popular and enlightened States, which I had set down as supporters of Pena y Pena and peace, have tried the non-committal character—although they want peace—it must be such and such peace. The proper authority of San Luis have not yet spoken, although the Ayuntamientos have declared the State free and independent, owing no allegiance to the Federal Government. So sudden a turn have things taken, that the most sanguine friends of peace, a week since to say the least, now are in doubt. I am afraid that Pena will not have the courage to hold out, and when he sees State after State demanding the terms of the treaty, he will give up. He has a fine army, but he will probably have a sight of it first from Mexico. Oh, they are a sweet people, these Mexicans.

For more than a week the Mexican armistice commissioners have been in the city, but I believe nothing has been done. The demand for the American army to leave the capital will meet with little sympathy from our side. It had to do much trouble to get into the city, and the chance of having it to come back. This idea will certainly operate upon Smith and Wuth, (our side), and the opposition to such an arrangement from the non-invaded States, will likely so influence the Mexican side, that Mon and Quijano will return to Queretaro without having done much more than to be present. Under any circumstances we want three times as many men as we have. The capital can be kept against the whole force of Mexico combined; but what is the use of it? Its capture and occupation have not yet produced peace, although the chances were so probable a week ago. If this treaty business fail, we will have to send up into the penal colonies, districts—to Queretaro, Leon, Morelia, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, etc., and make those now virgin States feel the pressure of the invaders' tread. To send to these States alone, for effectual invasion, will take 30,000 men, and where are they? I know you will wonder how we will be able to get them. Under any circumstances we want three times as many men as we have. The capital can be kept against the whole force of Mexico combined; but what is the use of it? Its capture and occupation have not yet produced peace, although the chances were so probable a week ago. If this treaty business fail, we will have to send up into the penal colonies, districts—to Queretaro, Leon, Morelia, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, etc., and make those now virgin States feel the pressure of the invaders' tread. To send to these States alone, for effectual invasion, will take 30,000 men, and where are they? 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